



BBBW5300 ENCOUNTERING THE BIBLICAL WORLD
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary
Division of Biblical Studies
Israel Tour – December 29-January 7, 2023

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Mission Statement

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary and Leavell College prepare servants to walk with Christ, proclaim His truth, and fulfill His mission.

Course Description

A survey is undertaken of a wide range of materials and issues related to the background of the Old and New Testaments, including: archaeology, historical geography, religion, manners and customs, economics, social concerns, and the literature of the ancient Near East and the Greco-Roman world. The course is designed to help students bridge the temporal and cultural gaps between contemporary society and the historical eras of the Bible.

Student Learning Outcomes:

In order to interpret and communicate the Bible accurately, the student, by the end of the course should:

1. Be able to apply their knowledge and comprehension of the background of the Bible including: archaeology, historical geography, religion, manners and customs, historical and social setting, and the literature of the ancient world to the process of interpreting and communicating the Bible accurately.
2. Value the necessity of bridging the temporal and cultural gaps between contemporary society and the biblical period.
3. Be able to identify the physical geographical elements of the land of Israel and the Ancient Near East.
4. Be able to locate the site of significant Biblical events of the Old and New Testaments

Textbooks

Holman Bible Atlas: A Complete Guide to the Expansive Geography of Biblical History
by Thomas Brisco. (Broadman & Holman Publishers, 2014) **HBA**

Greer, Jonathan S.; John W. Hilber; and John H. Walton, eds. *Behind the Scenes of the Old Testament: Cultural, Social, and Historical Contexts*. Grand Rapids: Baker, 2018. **BSOT**
English Bible (preferably NASB, NKJV, NRSV, TNIV, ESV, HCSB)

Course Teaching Methodology

Students will register for the course and will be enrolled in Canvas. They will commence their reading as given in the Class Schedule below, reading all the assigned texts and articles, while also preparing for the five Map Quizzes and the Sectional Exams and ultimately the Final Exam, all of which will be taken online in Canvas. The students will meet nightly with the professor in Israel to discuss pertinent issues of the course and also for the professor to help with any issues. All quizzes and exams will be open at all times and the student may proceed at his or her own pace to complete the course.

Course Requirements:

Each student will write a **1,200 word Reflection Paper** regarding how that biblical backgrounds course (Encountering the Biblical World) and their trip to Israel has informed their ability to understand biblical passages and how that background information will help them in future interpretation of the Bible. The reflection paper is due on **2/15/2023**.

Each student will keep a **Travel Log (Journal)** with notes on the sites, lectures, and personal impressions. This journal, or a copy, is due by **2/15/2023**. Each student will complete the assigned reading. As soon as the student is registered, the Professor will send them the PowerPoint lectures and the Workbook.

Each student will submit a **Reading Log** regarding the amount of reading accomplished for the textbooks, the PowerPoints, and the Work Book. The reading is due by the end of the semester, **2/15/2023**. **See the attached Reading Log below to be used to document the reading.**

Evaluation of Grades:

Reading Log for Textbooks	40%
Reading Log for PPTs	20%
Reading Log for Workbook	20%
Reflection Paper	10%
Travel Log (Journal)	10%

Attendance Policy

Intensive Classes: Students are expected to attend and participate in the class sessions. Because of the nature of the intensive, students who miss any portion of the class may receive a grade of “F” for the course.

Technical Assistance

For assistance regarding technology, consult ITC (504-816-8180) or the following websites:

1. www.NOBTS.edu/itc/- Email for general technical questions/support requests.

2. Selfserve@nobts.edu- Email technical questions/support requests with the Selfserve.nobts.edu or My.nobts.edu site (Access to online registration, financial account, online transcript, Faculty portal, etc.)
3. Canvas@nobts.edu Click on the “Help” button for technical questions/support requests regarding the NOBTS Canvas System. You can also email questions to Canvas.nobts.edu / nobts.instructure.com.
4. Bluejeanshelpdesk@nobts.edu - Email technical questions/support requests with Bluejeans and NOBTS Bluejeans classrooms (On and Off-Campus).
5. TelephoneHelpDesk@nobts.edu- Email technical questions/support requests with the NOBTS Nextiva Phone system.
6. [504.816.8180](tel:504.816.8180) - Call for any technical questions/support requests. (Currently available Mon-Thurs 7:00am-9:00pm & Fri 7:00-7:00pm Central Time).

Help for Writing Papers at “The Write Stuff.”

NOBTS maintains a Writing Center designed to improve English writing at the graduate level. Students can receive writing guides, tips, and valuable information to help in becoming a better writer.

Plagiarism on Written Assignments

NOBTS has a no tolerance policy for plagiarism. Plagiarism in certain cases may result in expulsion from the seminary. See the NOBTS Student Handbook for definition, penalties, and policies associated with plagiarism.

COURSE READING SCHEDULE (See Reading Log below)

UNIT [1]	Introduction to Course & to Biblical Archaeology The Birth of a Discipline; Development of Methodology <i>Holman Bible Atlas</i> , hereafter, <i>HBA</i> : 29-32
	Archaeology & Biblical Studies Science & Art: Two Fields Converging and Diverging <i>Behind the Scenes of the Old Testament</i> , hereafter, <i>BSOT</i> :39-46
	Geographical Overview of Israel – Palestine <i>BSOT</i> :5-38 Least Among the Nations — A Well-Watered Land <i>HBA</i> : 12-24
[2]	Geographical Overview of Egypt & Mesopotamia “The Gift of the Nile” and the Territorial Origins of the Patriarchs <i>HBA</i> : 3-11;

Beginnings of Civilization: Neolithic and Chalcolithic Periods
Agricultural Revolution and the Advent of Religious Cultures in the ANE
HBA: 33-35;

Early Bronze Age in Egypt & Mesopotamia: Urbanization & Social Structures
The Age of the Pyramids and the Great Sumerian City-States
HBA: 35-40

[3] **Literary Traditions: Religious, Political--Historical, Economic BSOT:91-125**
Emergence of Writing Systems and the Development of Literary Traditions

Genesis vs. ANE Creation Mythology Read Genesis 1-3
Comparisons and Contrasts; Modern Approaches to Earth Beginnings

[4] **Sacrificial Systems in the Ancient Near East**
Worship Systems in the ANE Read Leviticus 1-27 **BSOT:333-390**

The Israelite Holy Days Calendar
BSOT:456-467

[5] **Middle Bronze Age in the ANE: Setting of the Biblical Patriarchs**
The Flourishing of Urban Canaanite Culture
The Hyksos in Egypt
HBA: 41-51 Genesis 12-50 BSOT:187-193

[6] **Patriarchal Customs and Religious Practices**
“Our forefathers were wandering Aramaeans

The Political Setting of the Exodus from Egypt
“There arose a Pharaoh who know not Joseph
HBA: 52-62 Exodus 1-11 BSOT: 194-200; 253-271

[7] **The Exodus from Egypt and the Journey to Sinai**
From the Sea to Mountain Majesty
HBA: 63-74 Exodus 12-21

[8] **Conquest and Settlement of the Promised Land**
Biblical, Archaeological, and Historical data
HBA: 75-88 Numbers 1,9-26,31-35; Joshua 1-24 BSOT: 201-207

[9] **The Period of the Judges of Israel**
“Everyone did what was right in his own eyes
HBA: 89-96 Judges 1-21 BSOT: 438-454

- [10] **The Emergence of the Israelite Monarchy: Samuel, Saul, & David**
 “We will have a king over us that we may be like all the nations
HBA: 97-102 1 Samuel 1-31
- Samuel, Saul, & David (cont.)** *BSOT:208-215; 272-278*
- [11] **The United Monarchy**
 Glorious Kingdom but Seeds of Discontent
HBA: 102-114 2 Samuel 1-12, 1 Kings 1-11
- Divided Kingdom Period To the Fall of Samaria** *BSOT:216-229; 279-298*
 “Thus the king did evil in the eyes of the LORD more than all the kings before...”
HBA: 115-141 1 Kings 12 - 2 Kings 17
- [12] **The Judahite Kingdom 2 Kings 18-25 From Hope to Despair**
HBA: 142-157 BSOT: 299-319
- Restoration & Prospects for the Kingdom**
 “Now in the first year of King Cyrus . . . *BSOT: 230-243*
HBA: 158-173 2 Chronicles 36 - Ezra & Nehemiah
- [13] **Late Persian & Hellenistic Periods Transformation**
 Temple State, Land Grants, & the Fragmentation of Jewish Religious Life
BSOT: 244-252; 320-332
- [14] **In the Days of Herod & Rome**
HBA: 174-201
- Jesus in Galilee: Cultural & Geographical Setting**
 “Follow me and I will make you fishers of men”
HBA: 207-235 Matthew 1-20
- [15] **Jesus in Jerusalem: Cultural & Geographical Setting**
 “My House shall be called a House of Prayer”
HBA: 223-235 Matthew 16-2
- The Death and Resurrection of Jesus**
 “This is Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews
Matthew 21-28; Luke 19-24
- The Greco-Roman World and the Expansion of Christianity**
 “So being sent by the Holy Spirit they went down to Seleucia, and from there they sailed to Cyprus”
HBA: 236-276 Acts 1-28

COURSE READING LOG

UNIT	HBA Pages	BSOT Pages	BIBLE Chapters	Date Pages Read
1	29-32 12-24	39-46 5-38		
2	3-11 33-35 35-40			
3		91-125	Gen 1-3	
4		333-390 456-467		
5	41-51	187-193	Gen 12-50	
6	52-62	194-200 253-271	Exodus 11	
7	63-74		Exodus 12-21	
8	75-88	201-207	Num. 1; 9-26; 31-35; Jos. 1-24	
9	89-96	438-454	Judg. 1-21	
10	97-102	208-215 272-278	1 Sam 1-31	
11	102-114 115-141		2 Sam 1-12; 1 Kin 1-11; 1 Kin.12-2 Kin. 17	
12	142-157 158-173	299-319 230-243	2 Kin 18-25; 2 Chron 36; Ezra – Neh.	
13	244-252 320-332			
14	174-201 207-235		Mt. 1-20	
15	223-235 236-276		Mt. 16-20; Mt. 21-28; Lk. 19-24; Acts 1-28	

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS

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The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Archaeology in the Near East.

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Edited by Clinton A. Arnold. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2002.

Zondervan Illustrated Bible Backgrounds Commentary on the Old Testament.

Edited by John Walton. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2009.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS IN ISRAEL / PALESTINE

?????-10,000	Paleolithic - Mesolithic
10,000-8500	Mesolithic - Natufian (?)
c.8500-4300	Neolithic
4300-3300	Chalcolithic
3300-2300	Early Bronze
{2300-2000}	Intermediate Bronze (EBIV/MBIA)}
2300-1550	Middle Bronze
1550-1200	Late Bronze
1200-1000	Iron I
1000-586	Iron II
586-332	Persian (Iron III)
332-63 (37)	Hellenistic/Hasmonean
63 (37)BC-70AD	Herodian (Roman I)
70-324	Roman
324-640	Byzantine
640-1099	Early Arab/Moslem
1099-1291	Crusader
1291-1917	Late Moslem / Arab (Mamlukes - Turkish)
1917-1948	British Mandate
1948-PRESENT	State of Israel (& Palestine)

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

I. SURVEYS AND PILGRIMAGES

- A. **Helena**-mother of Constantine identified sites such as in Bethlehem with the Church of the Nativity and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.
- B. **Origen** (c.230-254) ("We have visited the places to learn by inquiry of the footsteps of Jesus and of his disciples and of the prophets.") + other C2-C3 AD church fathers note local traditions.
- C. **Eusebius** (c.325) - *Chronicle* of early searching for Holy places in Palestine --also in his *Onomasticon* (4th section of research on biblical geography, 1 - 3 are lost) lists alphabetically sites in Palestine w/ annotations.
- D. **Jerome** (c.385-420) Finished translation of Latin Vulgate at Bethlehem Church of Nativity and revised Eusebius' *Onomasticon*. Letters also mention sites.
- E. **Crusaders** - identified numerous sites and built churches on scores of them.

*** Some suggest that Thomas Jefferson may have been the first to carry out a form of scientific excavation, when in 1784 he dug a trench through an Indian mound on his Virginia property, noting layers (or strata) of bones and burial artifacts.

II. EMERGENCE OF EGYPTIAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Beginnings of Methodological Excavation and Language Decipherment

A. EGYPT

18th Century

- 1. **Giovanni Belzoni** - plundered Egyptian tombs such as Abu Simbel, damaging many "unprofitable" items such as numerous mummies "to rob the Egyptians of their papyri" -- yet was considered somewhat scientific for his day.
- 2. **Napoleon** - 1790 took 175 scholars (architects, artists, historians, etc.) to Egypt with his army. 1799 - Rosetta stone found by artillery officers. Confiscated by the British. Opened hieroglyphics, with Demotic and Greek.
- 3. **Jean Francois Champollion** (Prof. of History and Oriental Languages at Grenoble at age 19) succeeded in deciphering the hieroglyphics. Published results.

19th Century

- 1. **Col. Richard W. H. Vyse** - used gunpowder to enter a pyramid in 1837.
- 2. **A.F.F. Mariette** (Fr)-collected manuscripts from Memphis, Gizeh sphinx, Tanis, Thebes. First to insist Egyptian authorities control excavation. Few still resorting to the use of gunpowder.

3. **Karl R. Lepsius** (Prussia) discovered Proto-Dynastic and Early Dynastic tombs and mastabas in Egypt, as well as Ptolemaic inscriptions.
4. **Gaston C.C. Maspero** (Fr) excavated pyramids & tombs of Pepi I, II, et al.
5. **Sir Flinders Petrie** - With British novelist Amelia Ann Stanford Edwards founded British School of Archaeology in Egypt (Egyptian Exploration Society). Appalled at the "excavation" methodology of his predecessors, Petrie developed more scientific approach (see below). Excavated Tel el-Hesi in SW Palestine in 1890. Moved to Palestine in 1926 BC due to difficulties in Egypt. Buried in Israel at Ecole Biblique.

B. MESOPOTAMIA AND ANATOLIA

17th - 18th Centuries

1. Cuneiform texts made their way to Europe (Br, Ger, Fr, Den, It) via diplomats, doctors, et al travelers, beginning in 1621.
2. Decipherment of cuneiform ("wedge-shaped" from Latin cuneus) was gradual and slow.

George F. Grotefend (a high school classics teacher, who was knowledgeable in Sanskrit and Pahlevi-desc. from Old Persian) deciphered some Old Persian names from inscriptions from Persepolis, which had been suggested as the capital of the ancient Achaemenid Empire. Yet cuneiform was far from translated. Persian modified cuneiform contained about 41 known symbols. Its cuneiform ancestors were such as Sumerian with 900+ pictographs which later became cuneiform representations; Old Babylonian (Semitic) of Hammurabi (c.1750 BC) with 600-700 signs; to Middle Babylonian with 350+; Elamite with 113 c.2500 BC; to 98 in Neo-Assyrian of 700 BC.

Sir Charles Rawlinson copied the Behistun inscription from the cliffs and worked on the basic decipherment from 1835 to 1851.

***** Note:** It is estimated that only about 20% of the more than 500,000 cuneiform tablets have yet been translated. e.g.- Donald J. Wiseman published some of the important Babylonian Chronicles (9 tablets) in 1956 and Esarhaddon's treaties (1958), 80 years after they were brought to the British Museum. Many thousands of others remain untouched after 100+ years.

19th Century

1. **C.J. Rich** - early 19th century. Excavated small tells near Baghdad and Kirkuk-Mosul.
2. **P.E. Botta** (Fr) - continued excavations at Mosul. Began at Nineveh.
3. **Sir Austen H. Layard** (Br) - Nineveh--Sennacherib's palace and Ashurbanipal's Palace and library (25,000 tablets). Nimrud--palaces of Ashurnasirpal, Shalmaneser II, Adadnirari, Esarhaddon (1845, 1852-53, 1878-82).

4. 1840-1850 - race between French and British to secure the most material national and personal museums. Untrained men plundered sites for whole pottery, solid objects, clay tablets, etc. Many damaged and lost, e.g.- Assyrian gate portal lost in Euphrates River.
5. **Hormuzd Rassam** and **Sir Henry C. Rawlinson** continued work for England. Rawlinson is known especially for his work in copying the Behistun inscription which led to the decipherment of cuneiform scripts (1837-).
6. **Victor Place** succeeded Botta in 1851, resumed excavation at Khorsabad palace of Sargon II.
7. **W. K. Loftus** excavated at Erech (Uruk, Warka) 1850, 1853-54) & later Larsa.
8. **Heinrich Schliemann** (Ger pastor) identified the mound of Hissarlik as Troy using Iliad as source text. Began digging 1870-72. With Wilhelm Dorpfeld (architect) published the first archaeological report, citing nine strata in the mound.
9. **E. de Sarzec** at Lagash. Rassam resumed work at Nineveh and Babylon.

20th Century

1. **Robert Koldewey** excavated at Babylon 1899-1917 (Iraq). Others continued work at Susa, Elam Lagash.
2. **Hugo Winckler** (Ger) began Hittite excavations at Boghazkoy (1906). Central Asia Minor (Turkey). Germans, Austrians, & Turks have worked at numerous sites in region.
3. **Baron Max von Oppenheim** excavated Tel Halaf, 1911-14, 1929-31. Prehistoric Halafian culture defined, dated to 5th-4th M BC. Comparable material excavated at Samaria by Herzfeld 1912-14, also at Arpachiya, Tepe Gawra, and Tel Billa in Nineveh region.
4. **Sir Leonard Woolley** excavated Ur (1922, 1926-) and Al-'Ubaid (1923-25). 1926 discovered the Royal Tombs of the early Sumerians.
5. **Erich Schmidt** at Persepolis beginning in 1935.

*** **Note:** The nation of Iraq was established in 1932, and the IRAQ Dept. of Antiquities has continued to excavate throughout Iraq with cooperative efforts of the British, French and American schools of archaeology. Laws limiting the export of archaeological artifacts were enacted as early as 1933.

6. 1949-1961 - excavation to Calah (Assyria).
7. 1965-present – Ebla >>15,000 tablets found in new "Eblaite" language, plus Sumerian and Akkadian. Located in N. Syria, near Aleppo.

8. Note recent excavations at Tel Emar and Tel Leilan.
Numerous excavations have continued in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Egypt.

C. PALESTINE

19th Century

- a. Surveys by: **Irby and Mangles** (1817-1818)

**** **Edward Robinson** (Amer.) and **Rev. Eli Smith** (Protestant missionary in Beirut, fluent in Arabic) in 1838 journeyed 105 days from Cairo to Beirut via Sinai, recording biblical and geographical data, from which were produced 3 vols. *Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai and Arabia Petraea* (1841). Later in 1852 traveled in Galilee and Samaria, compiling additional vols. on those regions and a *Physical Geography of Palestine*.

- b. **** **Palestine Exploration Fund** founded (1867-1870)
C.R. Conder and **H.H. Kitchner** - a comprehensive survey under the Palestine Exploration Fund – P.E.F. (1872-1887)
The Survey of Western Palestine (1881) and *Survey of Eastern Palestine* (1889).

- c. **Ecole Biblique** founded in 1870's (French) just West of Damascus gate.

- d. **Capt. Charles Warren** began excavating Jerusalem, discovered water shaft to Gihon Spring

***e. **Sir Flinders Petrie** - developed more scientific excavation techniques at Tel el-Hesi: (1890). Noted as first modern scientific excavation in the Holy Land. Stressed: a) stratigraphy, b) ceramic chronology and typology, c) utilized metallurgists and botanists to examine remains.

III.DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY (1900-1960)

A. Notable Excavations

1. 1900-1910

- a. **R.A.S. Macalister** excavation of Gezer. Bliss & Macalister excavations.
b. American Schools of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and Baghdad founded.
c. Samaria excavation by **Reisner, Fisher**, and Lyon who further refined excavation techniques.

2. 1920-1930

- a. British Palestine Department of Antiquities founded, headed by **John Garstang**.
b. Beth-Shean (University of Pennsylvania)
c. Megiddo (University of Chicago)
d. **W. F. Albright** excavated Tel Beit Mirsim (Johns Hopkins University) who further refined ceramic chronology.
e. Tel en-Nasbeh (Mizpah) by **W.F. Bade**.
f. Ophel Hill in Jerusalem (1927) by **J.W. Crowfoot**.
g. Beth-Shemesh (Rowe, et al.)

3. 1930-1940

- a. **Nelson Glueck** (Jewish spy) survey of Transjordan (1933-1946)
- b. Beth Shean, Megiddo and Beit Mirsim continued.
- c. Jericho (British) by **John Garstang**
- d. Lachish (British) by **J. Starkey, L. Harding, O. Tufnell**
- e. Samaria (**K. Kenyon, E.L. Sukenik** - Br.)
- f. Bethel (**James Kelso** and **W.F. Albright**)

4. 1947-1950

- a. **E.L. Sukenik** obtains first of Dead Sea Scrolls. **John Trever** of the ASOR office in Jerusalem photographs and authenticates antiquity of them w/ **W.F. Albright**.
- b. Search for caves at Qumran begins. Khirbet Qumran site excavated 1951-56 by **Fr. Roland De Vaux**
- c. Tel Qasile by **Benjamin Mazar**, first excavation established by the newly created State of Israel.

5. 1950-1960 -- Israeli Archaeology comes of age

- a. **Nelson Glueck** survey of Negev
- b. Jericho, Jerusalem (**Dame Kathleen Kenyon**)
- c. Shechem (ASOR - **G. Ernest Wright**)
- d. Hazor, **Yigael Yadin** with **Yohanon Aharoni**
- e. Gibeon (**James Pritchard** - University of Pennsylvania)
- f. Dothan (**James Free** - Wheaton College)
- g. Caesarea (**M. Avi-Yonah**; more recently under American consortium-CAHEP)
- h. Ashdod (**Moshe Dothan**)

B. Stages of Development in Archaeological Excavation Methods

1. Area or Sectional Excavation - Sir Flinders Petrie, Heinrich Schliemann (1870s-1920)

Development of Principles of Stratigraphy and Typology
Beginning utilization of varied scientific disciplines

2. Reisner-Fisher Method -- Locus to Architecture 1920-1955)

Excavation of architectural units — rooms, buildings, palaces, defense walls, etc.
Expansion of utilization of scientific disciplines

3. Wheeler - Kenyon Method — Balk to Debris Layer (1955-present)

Survey utilizing Israel national grid system, subdivided into sections and squares
Recent use of subsurface radar to map subterranean structures prior to excavation
Future use of satellite technology in determination of areas to excavate
Balk (wall of earth between squares) preserved on perimeter of **5 X 5 meter square**
To preserve stratigraphic sequence and check on previous work
Development of scientific disciplines such as paleobotany, paleozoology, paleography, social sciences related to ancient peoples, digital photography in deciphering ancient documents, metallurgy, anthropology, chemistry, physics, et al.

IV. EXPANSION PERIOD: THE SCIENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGY (1960-present)

A. Key Excavations of the 1960s -- 1980s

1. Arad (Hebrew University – **Aharoni** -Iron Age and **Ruth Amiram** - EB)
2. Ein Gedi (Hebrew University)
3. Jerusalem – Jewish Quarter excavations under **Benjamin Mazar et al** begins with South wall of Temple Mount in Jerusalem after 1967 War.
4. Gezer (**G.E. Wright, William Dever** - Hebrew Union College; Univ. Arizona)
5. Deir Allah (Scandinavia)
6. Taanach (ASOR) - **Paul Lapp**
7. Ai (SBTS - **Joseph Callaway**)
8. Heshbon (Andrews University under **Harold Stigers**)
9. Dan (**Avraham Biran** - Tel Aviv University) - continues to present
10. Ashdod (**D.N. Freedman, A. Biran, Moshe Dothan**)
11. Joppa (Israeli)
12. Capernaum (RC-Franciscan fathers, recently w/ **Vassilios Tsferis**)
13. Tel el-Hesi (ASOR)
14. Caesarea (Drew University and consortium)
15. Khirbet Shema (ASOR - **Eric** and **Carol Meyers**)
16. Beersheba (**Y. Aharoni** - Tel Aviv University)
17. Aphek/Antipatris (Tel Aviv U.- NOBTS under **M. Kohavi** - **G. Kelm**)
18. Lachish (**Y. Aharoni, A. Rainey, D. Ussishkin** - Tel Aviv University)
19. Tel Qasile (**B. Mazar, Amihai Mazar**)
20. Timnah--Tel Batash (**A. Mazar**--Hebrew Univ, **G. Kelm**--NOBTS, SWBTS)

B. Present — Scores of major and minor sites are excavated yearly.

For 2020 see **BAR** January/February 2020 issue.

Beth Shean (Scythopolis)	Hazor	Tel Haror (=Gerar?)
Tel Halif (En Rimmon)	Jezreel	Bethsaida
Caesarea Philippi (Baniyas)	Tel Qasile	Sepphoris
Caesarea Maritima	Ashkelon	Mareshah (Marisa)
Tel Hadar (Geshurites?)	Ekron	Qumran caves
Petra (Edomite & Nabatean)	Dor	Yavneh/Jamnia
Jerusalem	Tiberias	Yodefat (Jotapata)
Abel Beth maacah	Dan	Beth Shemesh
Wadi Mujib Project	Abila	Apollonia
Plains of Moab Project	Megiddo	Chinnereth
Nebi Samuel & el-Burj	Tel Rehov	Tel Burna (Libnah)
Tel es-Safi (Gath)	Tel Gezer (3)	Tel Zeitah
Tel Qeiyafa (Sha`araim?)	Pella	Hippus/Susita
Abel Beth-Maacah	Cana of Galilee	Azekah
Lachish	Magdala	Tel Huqoq

